

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

NO 125.

BUSINESS CARDS.  
JOHN L. SCOTT,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
(Office A, Upton Yeoman Building.)

TENDERS his professional services to litigants and lawyers who may have business to attend to in any of the courts held in Frankfort; and especially to those having cases to attend to in the Court of Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Court, or who may desire him to investigate, or abstracts of any of the public records kept in any of the State offices at Frankfort.

He has no desire to refer to Judge Duvall, of the Court of Appeals, Gov. Maginn, had a number of other leading citizens of the State.

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER 4TH AND 4TH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
des 9 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties, promptly attended to.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

GEORGE E. ROE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

june 14 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

feb 29 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Witness confided to him, that he will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 325 Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

april 7 w&t-wt

GEO. W. CHADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership at all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

june 14 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

des 1 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing, and administer oaths in other States. The Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, Nov 11 w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

sept 29 w&t-wt

A. CONERY,  
(Successor to W. P. LOOMIS)  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Office on Main street, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

I'm retiring from business. I will return my thanks for the assistance I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman, and Watch-Maker.

W. P. LOOMIS.  
sept 29 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

sept 29 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartaries, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

Notice.  
All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present their adjustment.

JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.

may 29 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

10¢ sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating Spinal, Neuralgic, Striatal, and other Diseases, Female Diseases, and all afflictions of the reproductive system of both sexes, the infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the sexual organs, and the diseases of the heart, with a full treatise on SELF-ABUSE and SEMINAL WEAKNESS, its dephora, and body, pointing out the proper mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful advisor to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Send an address in a sealed envelope to the recipient of TEA-LEAVES.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by certain habits, as self-abuse, and debauchery, and OLD MEN troubled with debility and loss of power, before applying to any one for treatment, should first read this invaluable book.

DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MOISTURE, is a valuable medicine for the cure of old diseases, irregularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.

CAUTION!—It should not be used during pregnancy, as MISCELLANEOUS would be the result, though always harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases which his work treats, and medicines sent to all parts of the country with complete guarantee for self-treatment, secured from danger of curiosity.

Address DR. T. WILLIAMS,

Consulting Surgeon Galen's Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M. daily.

aug 29 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.

sept 29 w&t-wt

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

lige Arnold,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties, promptly attended to.

april 14 w&t-wt

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Franklin Circuit Court and in the courts of the adjoining counties.

Office on Market street.

GEORGE E. ROE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court of Appeals.

Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.

june 14 w&t-wt

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.

feb 29 w&t-wt

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House. Will practice in the Circuit Courts of the 5th Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

LAW NOTICE.

JAS. B. CLAY.....THOS. B. MONROE, JR.  
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Witness confided to him, that he will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, 325 Short Street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

april 7 w&t-wt

GEO. W. CHADDOCK.....CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership at all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

june 14 w&t-wt

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

des 1 w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing, and administer oaths in other States. The Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, Nov 11 w&t-wt

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tends his professional services to the citizens of the city and surrounding country.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d door from corner.

sept 29 w&t-wt

A. CONERY,  
(Successor to W. P. LOOMIS)  
DEALER IN  
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and Fancy Goods.

Office on Main street, and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

I'm retiring from business. I will return my thanks for the assistance I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Salesman, and Watch-Maker.

W. P. LOOMIS.  
sept 29 w&t-wt

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records.

sept 29 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quartaries, on the best terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. C. G. Phythian, deceased, are requested to come forward and settle immediately; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to present their adjustment.

JOHN L. PHYTHIAN, Administrator.

sept 29 w&t-wt

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty-five Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease.

PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

XXXVIII CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—SENATE.—Mr. Clark's resolution of inquiry, requesting the President to inform the Senate what number of men are stationed at Forts Moultrie and Sumpter, and whether in his judgment the number was sufficient to defend those forts against any attack or domestic violence—whether additional men had been ordered to either of the said forts, or any steps taken to put them in condition to resist any attack—in whose custody the arsenals at Charlestown is placed; what arms and property are there kept, or removed, by whom; why said arms are not put in the possession of the officers of the United States upon a requisition, or if it has been refused, and what instructions have been given to the officers of the said forts in case of a demand to surrender them by any person or authority made upon them; also copies of any correspondence between the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, relative to the necessity of supplying the officers of said forts with protection, was introduced.

Mr. Brown objected to its consideration, and it was laid over.

Fifteen thousand copies of the President's message and accompanying documents were ordered.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the resolution of June 15th, for the relief of W. H. DeGroot, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Green moved that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set apart for Territorial business.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Powell's resolution was taken up.

Mr. Wade said he had very little faith in argument, under the circumstances now existing. He did not understand that anything growing out of the recent election was any cause for the present condition of the country. If the papers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the South equal to that in Paris. He did not blame the South, for they had been led to believe the Republican party will trample on all their rights, and this by our own enemies at the North. He would be the last man to advocate lawlessness to the interests of any other State.

These Personal Liberty bills were not made to degrade the South, but to protect the free States from unlawful seizures. Where the South have lost one man, we have ten by unlawful mobs. The South own the Senate and President.

The Republican party will trample on all their rights, and this by our own enemies at the North. He would be the last man to advocate lawlessness to the interests of any other State.

These Personal Liberty bills were not made to degrade the South, but to protect the free States from unlawful seizures. Where the South have lost one man, we have ten by unlawful mobs. The South own the Senate and President.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were ordered to be withdrawn.

Mr. Washburne, of Me., endeavored to make an explanation, and was called to order amid confusion and cries of "question."

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr. Adrian's, with the addition of recommending a repeal of all nullification laws, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were referred to the committee.

No objection was made from the Democratic side.

Mr. Lovejoy moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. Burnett did not see why his friends should not vote on this resolution, and wished to offer an amendment, which Mr. Lovejoy refused to accept.

Mr. Crawford raised a point that the resolution was not in order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. Crawford said they were now undertaking to foot each other. Let a resolution be introduced showing what Southern rights are, and vote upon it.

Mr. Logan said the only objection he had to the resolution was that it said "law-abiding citizens." He thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr. Lovejoy modified his resolution by striking out the words "law-abiding."

Cries of "question" from the Republican side.

Mr. Barksdale believed this resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country, for its author had been declared that he was opposed to the condition of slaves, and dare not deny it.

Renewed cries of order.

Mr. Lovejoy replied: "That has nothing to do with this resolution."

Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except Personal Liberty Bills.

There was no response.

The resolution was adopted by 124 votes. No.

Mr. Hill, before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to Mr. Hill's giving an interpretation to his proposition.

The Speaker said a debate was not in order.

Mr. Hill, resuming, It affords me, nevertheless, great satisfaction.

Mr. Florence. The gentleman has forgotten that.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,

The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy. Then there's some hopes for you. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Burnell believed the effect of the resolution was the countenancing of civil war, and therefore declined to vote.

Mr. Burnett did not believe the resolution admitted of any construction. For himself, he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., asked but did not receive consent to introduce a joint resolution to adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognized property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slaveholders in retaking slaves when they escaped and made their way into the free States; that the Supreme Court had decided that negroes were not included in the Declaration of Independence or Constitution, except as slaves who cannot become citizens; and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support this construction of the Constitution and the laws according to the said decision of the Supreme Court.

Reuben Davis asked and was excused from serving on the Committee of Thirty-Three, saying that the Committee will yield nothing to the North.

Pending Mr. Crawford's resolution, the House introduced the following:

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern be requested to meet together previously and declare the conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates of the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any step the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressively against any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the Federal and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas suggested that "they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the Committee of Thirteen. When read, the resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the United States: The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct, or prevent the full and free enjoyment of such rights in any Territory and other property in the United States.

Mr. Wells wanted a division of the question.

Mr. Florence observed that this was a mere special objection to the Constitution and laws which ought to be observed.

Mr. Springer and several others said they would vote no, because the nullifying laws were not enacted.

Mr. Branch wanted to know what nullifying laws exist.

The resolution was adopted 151 against 14. The preamble was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Groom, Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker laid before the House the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation to supply the deficiencies for the suppression of the slave trade for the fiscal years ending 1861 and 1862.

On motion of Mr. Carter, two weeks from next Thursday was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to

more effectually protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It provides punishment for the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave Law, and damages for the loss of a rescued slave, double the amount, to be recovered by action in the States or Federal courts. Referred.

Mr. Sickles introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of the Government mail matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Sickles introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill establishing a metropolitan letter delivery within a circuit of twelve miles of the City Hall, New York.

Mr. Adrian offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance a duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State Legislatures in conflict with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Cochrane offered an amendment, to include therein the repeal of all personal liberty bills, so called. [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman wished Mr. Adrian to accept another amendment, so as to include all nullification laws.

Mr. Adrian objected.

Mr. Lovejoy said that the previous question was ordered on the resolution before Mr. Cochrane's amendment was accepted.

Mr. Adrian said he himself had ordered the previous question so amended. [Cries of "Question," from the Democratic side.] The House proceeded to vote on ordering the main question.

Mr. Barksdale said—The gentlemen having taken this matter into their own hands, must decide it themselves. He had no proposition for a compromise to make, and none to receive.

Mr. Singleton agreed with his colleague, saying he had no advice to give to Mississippi, and if he had, his State would not heed it.

Mr. Sherman again ineffectually endeavored to have the words "all nullifying laws" inserted after the words "Personal Liberty bill," and was called to order from the opposite side of the house. [A voice.]—No such statutes on the book."

The main question was ordered; 166 against 55.

Mr. Washburn, of Me., endeavored to make an explanation, and was called to order amid confusion and cries of "question."

Mr. Lovejoy offered a resolution making a similar declaration to Mr. Adrian's, with the addition of recommending a repeal of all nullification laws, and asserting that it is the duty of the President to protect and defend the property of the United States.

Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were referred to the committee.

No objection was made from the Democratic side.

Mr. Lovejoy moved a suspension of the rules. Mr. Burnett did not see why his friends should not vote on this resolution, and wished to offer an amendment, which Mr. Lovejoy refused to accept.

Mr. Crawford raised a point that the resolution was not in order, which the Speaker overruled.

Mr. Crawford said they were now undertaking to foot each other. Let a resolution be introduced showing what Southern rights are, and vote upon it.

Mr. Logan said the only objection he had to the resolution was that it said "law-abiding citizens."

He thought all men should respect the Constitution.

Mr. Lovejoy modified his resolution by striking out the words "law-abiding."

Cries of "question" from the Republican side.

Mr. Barksdale believed this resolution was intended as a fraud on the people of the country, for its author had been declared that he was opposed to the condition of slaves, and dare not deny it.

Renewed cries of order.

Mr. Lovejoy replied: "That has nothing to do with this resolution."

Mr. Hughes wanted to know whether there were any nullification acts except Personal Liberty Bills.

There was no response.

The resolution was adopted by 124 votes. No.

Mr. Hill, before the result was announced, confessed his astonishment and gratification at the exhibition on the part of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to Mr. Hill's giving an interpretation to his proposition.

The Speaker said a debate was not in order.

Mr. Hill, resuming, It affords me, nevertheless, great satisfaction.

Mr. Florence. The gentleman has forgotten that.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,

The vilest sinner may return."

[Laughter.]

Mr. Lovejoy. Then there's some hopes for you. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Burnell believed the effect of the resolution was the countenancing of civil war, and therefore declined to vote.

Mr. Burnett did not believe the resolution admitted of any construction. For himself, he would not vote for anything looking to the use of force by the President.

Mr. Washburn, of Ill., asked but did not receive consent to introduce a joint resolution to adjourn over the holidays.

Mr. Crawford offered a resolution declaring that the Constitution recognized property in slaves; that Congress has passed laws to aid slaveholders in retaking slaves when they escaped and made their way into the free States; that the Supreme Court had decided that negroes were not included in the Declaration of Independence or Constitution, except as slaves who cannot become citizens; and we, the members of the House of Representatives, will sustain and support this construction of the Constitution and the laws according to the said decision of the Supreme Court.

Reuben Davis asked and was excused from serving on the Committee of Thirty-Three, saying that the Committee will yield nothing to the North.

Pending Mr. Crawford's resolution, the House introduced the following:

Resolved, That the several States be requested to send commissioners or delegates to consult on the present times; that the Southern be requested to meet together previously and declare the conditions necessary to their peace and safety, and submit their opinions to the delegates of the Northern States.

Resolved, That it is contrary to religion and the spirit of the age for the Government to interfere in any way with any step the States may agree to adopt.

Resolved, That the Federal Government will abstain from the employment of any force aggressively against any State, and if there is any danger of a collision, the Federal and State forces be promptly withdrawn.

Mr. Douglas suggested that "they be laid over, and that all such resolutions be referred to the Committee of Thirteen. When read, the resolutions were laid over.

Mr. Crittenden offered the following preamble and resolution:

Resolved, That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of the United States: The right of property in slaves is recognized, and no law shall be passed and nothing shall be done to impair, obstruct, or prevent the full and free enjoyment of such rights in any Territory and other property in the United States.

Mr. Wells wanted a division of the question.

Mr. Florence observed that this was a mere special objection to the Constitution and laws which ought to be observed.

Mr. Springer and several others said they would vote no, because the nullifying laws were not enacted.

Mr. Branch wanted to know what nullifying laws exist.

The resolution was adopted 151 against 14. The preamble was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Groom, Wednesday and Thursday were set apart for the consideration of Territorial business.

The Speaker laid before the House the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation to supply the deficiencies for the suppression of the slave trade for the fiscal years ending 1861 and 1862.

On motion of Mr. Carter, two weeks from next

Thursday was set apart for the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, introduced a bill to

more effectually protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. It provides punishment for the obstruction of the Fugitive Slave Law, and damages for the loss of a rescued slave, double the amount, to be recovered by action in the States or Federal courts. Referred.

Mr. Sickles introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with the Pony Express for the transportation of the Government mail matter. Referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Sickles introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to report a bill establishing a metropolitan letter delivery within a circuit of twelve miles of the City Hall, New York.

Mr. Adrian offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful observance a duty of all good and law-abiding citizens; therefore,

Resolved, That we deplore the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and that we earnestly recommend the repeal of all statutes by the State Legislatures in conflict with and in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof.

Mr. Cochrane offered an amendment, to include therein the repeal of all personal liberty bills, so called. [Applause.]

Mr. Sherman wished Mr. Adrian to accept another amendment, so as to include all nullification laws.

